## NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. —Afternoon and Evening—Pas DE FUENER SAME FRU—LES PETITES MISSRES DE LA VIR HUMAINE—A REGULAR FIX—LA CORDE SENSIBLE.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- PAST MEN OF THE BEYER SUTERS Afternoop and Francisco

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -Day and Evening-The Sea of ICE-AZTEC CHILDRES-LIVING CURI-OSITIES, &C. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Machanica' Halt, 472 Broaway, Bungasques, Songs, Dances, &c. Jack Cade.

HOOLEY & CAMPRELL'S MINSTRELS. Nibio's Saloon, frondway.—Ethiofean Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.— CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. Sonus,

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## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 49, 1860.

The excitement occasioned by the intelligence of the abandonment of Fort Moultrie was augmented yesterday by the receipt of news that the troops of South Carolina had taken possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and the Custom House, Post Office and Arsenal at Charleston. There were about a dozen men in the forts, and they made no opposition to the troops. As soon as the intelligence of these movements was communicated to the President, he called the Cabinet together, but it is believed that they could not agree upon any decisive method of meeting the emergency.

The South Carolina Commissioners visited the

President yesterday, and had a long interview with him. It was strictly private, however, but it is known that the Executive gave no positive answer to the propositions submitted to him by

The Special Committees of Congress on the Crisis will accomplish nothing. The Senate Committee met yesterday, and, after voting down all the protions before it, agreed to report to the Senate on Monday that they could agree upon no basis of adjustment for existing difficulties. The House Committee were also in session, but accomplished nothing. Representatives of fourteen border States held a caucus, at which several propositions having in view a settlement of the pending difficulties were presented and referred to a committee. Reports of the proceedings of the above mentioned meetings may be found in

The bids for \$5,000,000 of Treasury notes were opened at the Treasury Department yesterday, but the whole amount offered was less than \$2,500,000, at an average interest of twelve per cent, and even this sum would not have been offered but for the exertions of New York capitalists. The amount bid will about meet the January interest on the public debt.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President, Gov. Morgan has issued a proclamation for the observance of the 4th of January next as a day of fasting and prayer. The proclamation is

The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool 19th inst., passed Cape Race on Thursday evening, and a large screw steamer, supposed to be the Australasian, passed the same point at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon; but owing to the prevalence of a strong easterly gale and heavy sea the news yacht was unable to board them. The Australasian left Liverpool on the 22d, and she will therefore bring six days later news from Europe.

By the arrival of the pony express at Fort Kearny on Thursday evening, we have a lvices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 15th inst., later accounts from the Sandwich Islands, and reports from the Ochotsk whaling fleet. At San Francisco business was completely at a stand-still, the bad weather having interrupted the transportation of goods to the interior. The general news from California is unimportant. The dates from Honolulu are to the 1st of November. Trade was very dull. It is stated that the recent changes in the commercial policy of the Sandwich Islands were driving the whaling business to San Francisco. The personnel of the American consulate had been entirely changed by the removal of the Consul and his subordinates, pursuant to orders from Washington, and the appointment of their su COSSOTS.

An arrival at Baltimore reports that the Domini can government has taken forcible possession of the guano island in the Caribbean Sea, which is legally in possession of American citizens.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The last report of the engineers of the Harlem river survey, with an estimate of expense placed at \$199,867, was presented and laid on the table. After the transaction of some unimportant business the Board adjourned till Monday, when their last

In the Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Smalley granted injunctions against Jerome B. Simpson, Vice President of the Overland Express Company; Thompson Brothers, and Clark, Dodge & Co., bro kers; Goddard Bailey, chief clerk of the Interior Department; Russell, Majors & Waddell, and Richard Schell, restraining them from parting with any of the stolen Indian Trust Fund bonds which they may have in their possession. The complaint alleges that Balloy combined with Eusself, Majors & Waddell to rob the United States, and gives a reeipt of this firm to Bailey for bonds to the amount of \$870,000, in which it is stated that they have placed in the hands of Balley acceptaness of the Secretary of War to a like amount as collateral se-

e regret to state that the Hon. Joseph S. Bo worth, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, has been seriously indisposed for several days past, at his residence, West Twenty-second street.

The cotton market was firm yesterday; but, owing to reduced steel and the amount on sale being light, transactions were low active. The sales embraced about 1,50 bales, closing firm on the basis of 11 %c. for middling up lands. The telegraphic advices from Southern portupesk of a corresponding advance there. The amount of sale in this market is estimated as low at 7,000 bales and the stock at about 30,000 hales, the greater portion of which is hold out of market. Flour was firft, and common to medium grades were be, per bbl higher

The firmners of holders tended to check transactions. Wheat was in fair demand and fi-mer, while sales were fair, and the market closed without important change in prices. Corn was firmer and tole rably active, at 69c. a 70c. for Western mixed, in store, 70c. do. affeat, and 72c. for round yellow. Pork was firm, with sales of new mess at \$16 12 % a \$16 25, and new prime at \$12 25 a \$12 50. Sugars were steady, with sales of 660 a 700 hhds. Cuba, and 93 boxes and 2,000 bags China, on terms stated in another place. In coffee Rio was quiet. A rumor prevailed that 5,000 bage Java were sold within the range of 15c. a 16c. Freights were firmer for grain, with more offering, while other articles were without change of moment.

The War Commenced-Seizure of the Forts, Custom House and Post Office by the Militia of Charleston.

South Carolina has taken the first step in a war which every prudent man strove to avert, and which every patriot must regret to see thus precipitated. The State militia of Charleston took possession yesterday of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, the only undefended fortifications in the harbor, and hoisted the Palmetto flag upon the Arsenal, the United States Custom House and Post Office.

Thus South Carolina has placed herself in open and armed hostility to the government of the United States. Assuming the position of a foreign nation, she has brought her troops face to face with those of the United States. seized the property of the federal government. which belongs to the whole people of this country, and by so doing has practically, as well as by the ordinance of her Convention and the proclamation of her Governor, cut herself off from the States of the confederacy.

This is war. The ice is broken. Revolution is no longer a threat, but a reality, and the

time for action has come. If we have any government at all the administration must act now-act promptly and vigorously. If it does not, then our government s a sham. Congress, too, must act at once. The idle dalliance in which the past few weeks of the session have been frittered away will serve no longer. The danger which wise coursels and energetic action might have averted is come upon us, and nothing but the most decisive measures will prove potent to stay it. It s not South Carolina merely which is to be dealt with. The power at the disposal of the general government might alone settle the question with her. But it is the whole South. which may follow her example, that has to be met and treated with. If it were a question of mere physical force with the single State of South Carolina, the difficulty could be successfully combatted; but there is a grave moral issue involved -that of slavery-which underlies all this calamity, and will have to be settled, and public opinion upon that question-now disturbed and excited as it is to a revolutionary point -must be reduced to equanimity and a right understand-

This is the work of Congress, and the North must lend its aid honestly and vigorously to the task. But above all the President elect must speak and act now. He cannot plead indifference to the events which are transpiring; even apart from his position as the constitutional Chief Magistrate elect-as a citizen and a statesman-he has a deep interest in the existing condition of affairs. The country is on the verge of war. Whether it is to be a civil war-the most unnatural and deplorable that can befall a nation-or a merely local struggle to enforce obedience to constituted authority and preserve the property of the government, depends mainly upon Abraham Lincoln. Will be take the responsibility of plunging the country into a bloody internecine strife, or will he, by the enunciation of a constitutional and just policy for his administration, arrest the flood of disaffection in those Southern States not yet involved by the commission of overt acts, and thus avert the im-

ing, or nothing can stay the tide of anarchy

which is rushing upon us.

pending catastrophe It is for him to answer.

The course of Mr. Buchanan, we suppose, is clear enough, as far as South Carolina is con-

If the ordinance of secession issued by the representatives of the people of that State be not deemed of any force in legally constituting her an independent State, released from all alleglance to the federal government, the seizure of the forts at Charleston, of the Custom House and the Post Office, is an act of insurrection. If it be so considered, and that South Carolina is indeed a foreign State, then it is an act of war; and in either case they should be wrested from her by the powers of the federal government But the root of the evil lies not in South Carolina; she is but the outer shell of the bitter fruit; the real danger lurks in the probable ac-tion of the other Southern States who sympathire with her, and may make common cause with her it coercion is adopted. This danger, we say, can only be warded off by the speedy action of Congress, by the instantaneous intervention of the conservative North, and by the course Mr. Lincoln ought to pursue in this eventful crisis. And there is not a moment to be lost. It may arise at any time now that the border States of Maryland and Virginia will determine to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln by force; and if he does not not at once, he may find, when the inauguration day arrives everything wrapped in confusion and anarchy. and have no country to govern.

And now to what cause shall we trace the whole of this trouble which has befellen the courtry, and which leaves it to day on the verge of civil war? To the agitation of the antislavery societies; to Wendel Phillips Garrison and those men who have embodied their fanatical ideas and abstractions in political action; to the preachers and orators of the republican party, like Beecher, and Greeley, and the rest of them. It is these men who are responsible for the desperate position in which the country is placed at the present bour, and the still more terrible condition to which it may be reduced in the dark and perilous future.

OFFICE HUNTERS AT SPRINGFILLD .- The Mecca of the office hunters is now Springfield, Illinois, little village situated in the middle of a prairie, a few miles distant from the railroad, containing two or three taverns, a few lawy " " offices, and the house of Abraham Lingoin. Every day we perceive that crowds of office seekers may be seen toddling up to the different botels, all anxious to see the President elect, ali big with a proposition or a mode by which to save tile country, which means to give them an

The latest arrival there, we see, is Daniel Ullman, who is now in warm brotherhood with the republicans, but who, two or three years ago, was denounced all over the North as a Hindoo of the very darkest type. Mr. Ullman is a very handsome man, whether he be a Hindoo or a specimen of the pure Caucasian

race, and if Mr. Lincoln should see fit to send him as Minister to Hindostan, or some of the other dusky nations of the Orient, we have no objection to offer. Perhaps his presence there might have a very beneficial effect both at home and abroad. Hindostan would be just the place for him. He can revive his dark lantern, relight it, and float it down the Ganges during that interesting festival in which the Hindoo maidens so much delight.

Congress a Revolutionary Propagands. By a telegraphic despatch from Washington, we learn that the republican members of the crisis committees held a caucus yesterday, to decide "if it will be advisable to propose any concessions;" and this becomes a question with them at a moment when revolution is rampant, and civil war, bristling with all its horrors, looms up from the Southern horizon.

Ever since the Presidential election, now nearly two months, several of the Southern States have been in the most revolutionary condition in which it is possible for any country to be, short of the belligerents actually taking the field; and in every part of the South there are symptoms of revolt, and strong sympathy felt and expressed for those States which are in the van of the revolution. One State has formally broken off her allegiance to the United States, and leclared herself a foreign l'ower. Her menacing attitude has caused the evacuation and dis mantling by the federal troops of an important fort at the entrance to the harbor of ber chief maritime city, and it has been occupied by her troops, together with another important fort close to the shore. This is palpably an act of war, and hostilities have begun, though no blood has yet been shed. How soon the first fatal collision may take place we cannot say. It may be at any moment. Other Southern States, following the example of South Carolina, will secede in a very few days, and stand by her in the event of a struggle. Armed preparations are being made everywhere at the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. It is now even proposed to call ou a military force from the militia of Maryland, and Virginia, to march on Washington in order to prevent the inauguration of the President elect, who has been chosen according to the forms of the contitution, though rejected by the votes of every outhern State. And here, in the city of New ork, that revolutionary force could easily be augmented by ten thousand men, thrown out of employment by the crisis, hungry and despe-

rate enough for any enterprise.

At the North on the other hand, the anti-slavery orators and journals imist that no compromise, no concession, shall be made. They cling to the Chicago platform as Shylock did to his bond, and they must have their pound of flesh out of the side of the South, though the operation were to prove the utter destruction of that section of the Union. At a safe distance themselves from personal danger, they are urging coercion of the South by force of arms, and reviling the Chief Magistrate of the country because be will not, at their instigation, take a leap in the dark and inaugurate a civil war, the consequences of which no man can calcu-

late.
Now, what has Congress done under these deplorable circumstances? It has been in ses sion for nearly a month, and has done nothing whatever to allay the Southern dread of the anti-slavery propagandism, nothing to rebuke and repress the aggressive spirit of the North, nothing to reconcile the two hostile sections and make them friends once more. So far from doing anything towards healing the breach, Congress has been laboring hard to render it irreparable. Every day since the first Monday in December the gulf of alienation between the North and the South has been rendered wider and deeper, till now it seems almost n passable. Both chambers of Congress have been made arenas for revolutionary strife, and on the side such men as Iverson, and Wigfall, and liawkins, and on the other such as Hale, and Wade, and Doelittle, have stirred up the worst passions of be respective sections to which they belong. They have fed the fire, throw ng pitch and rosin and tur, eatine into the flames. Even the crisis committees of Congress, who are going through the farce of pretending to save the Union, are the most active accretes for its destruction. If a patriot like Mr. Crittenden proposes a remedial measure, calculated to put a final end to the irrepressible conflict, it is voted down by the whole of the republican nembers and by the extreme wing of the opposite faction. Every attempt to do any good is defeated by the revolutionary elements on both sides in Congress, but chiefly by the Northern sectional sts, by whom the concessions must be offered if there is to be peace. but who, instead of proposing compromises roclaim they have "none to offer." and reject every overture for a settlement proposed by conservative mediators. And now, forsooth they arrive at the conclusion to hold a caucus, to cor ider whether they will condescend to propose even the semblance of a concession. Intelligence of these proceedings of their representatives necessarily reaches the people both North and South and fans the flame of mutual bostility. Congress is thus a medium of revolution and political incend a ism, and has done more in our weeks to produce civil war than South Carolina and all the other seceding States put together. The country naturally looks to the collective wisdom and authority of Congress to arrest any disorders of the nation within is jurisdiction. It has the legislative power, and it has the control of the army and navy and the public purse. Yet it does nothing, and attempts nothing in the way of remedy. All its attempts are to aggravate the mischief, till it is almost beyond human skill to cure it, and the country is on the verge of the same bloody anarchy and chaos in which Mexico is plunged

at the present moment. What is the first cause of this dire and disast trous condition of things! The anti-clavery propaganda which has been in active operation for a quarter of a century, which broke out into a paroxysm of violence ten years ago, and which has now reached a crisis whose only solution appears to be civil war. Ton its instruments in Congress refused to allow the line of the Missouri Compromise to be extended to the Pacific; and now they reject the same offer, because that would put an end to the vocation of Garrison, and Phillips, and Curtis, and Sumner, and Giddings, and Beecher, and Cheever, and all the demagogues, tempo ral and spiritual, who make money or notoriety out of the disturbing slavery question.

What is the only safety in this emergency There is no hope from Congress, none from the party journals or political leaders. The only

chance of salvation is in the good sense of the people, if hostilities are not soon precipitated beyond their control. Let them in every district repudiate their representatives in Congress, and by multitudinous meetings insist upon the calling of conventions in every State to give this dangerous question its eternal quietus. Let the President elect ponder on this state of things, and aid the people in this movement.

Thus may the country be saved from fratricidal war, the most cruel and the most flerce of all conflicts, especially when it is a war of ideas, and religious fanaticism, like the "weird sisters" in the tragedy of "Macbeth," throws its own bitter ingredients into the seething cauldron of national discord. The thirty-four years' war of the Roses in England; the war of the Roundheads and Cavaliers, of which the present struggle threatens to be a continuation; the war of the Covenanters and Jacobins in Scotland, the revolt of the Netherlands, the thirty years' war in Germany, the terrible civil war in the French province of La Vendee immediately after the first revolution, and the internecine war which for the last ten years has desolated Mexico, turning a paradise into a pandemonium, are sad examples of what the American people are to expect if they permit the politicians and fanatics to launch them

upon a dark, unknowed in of civil war.

Reactionary Sympans, at the North. A careful analysis of the vote at the recent Presidential election renders it incontrevertibly manifest that, as long ago as the 6th of November last, over three-fourths of the people of the United States were conservative in sentiment, and opposed to the sectional abolitionism which formed the vital element of the republican party. The shiver of apprehension. which events similar to those that have transpired at Charleston within two days have communicated to public feeling at the North, intensifies the disgust of the vast majority of the people with the incendiary doctrines that have reduced the country to its present state; and probably not one out of six of the adult citizens of the non-slaveholding States entertains sympathy at this moment with the platform upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Presidency of the United States. The New England States themselves, which have been considered the vanguard of anti-slavery nullification, have changed front so rapidly within one mon'h, in view of the stagnation of trade and commerce, the paralysis of manufactures, and the threatened obstruction of every outlet of produce and inlet of wealth to the country, that it is questionable whether more than two out of the six of those clergy downtrodden members of the confederation would stand by the principles they have advocated so strenuously, if the election for President were to be repeated to-morrow.

The State of South Carolina has already severed the ties which bound it to the Union. The Palmetto flag now waves in triumph over fortresses which but forty-eight hours ago belonged to the federal government. Hostility at the South against the institutions of the North is daily becoming more bitter. A magnetic current of resentment—the growth of twenty-five years of gradual but steady violation of their rights under the constitution-vibrates through every fibre and nerve of Southern life. The people of the slaveholding States have ceased to consider whether secession is prudent or expe-dient. Writhing under the necessity of shaking off the bonds of a broken covenant, they delaberately prefer a condition of isolation and comparative weakness, in a separate nationality, to longer voluntary submission to what they believe to be the caprice of tyranny. They are leagueing together offensively and defensively, and a virtual ratification of the acts of South Carclina has already been resolved on in the hearts of eight out of every ten of the citizens of the fifteen States south of Mason and Dixon's line A panic has been created in the North by this state of things, which has reduced the prices of merchandise, prostrated the stock market, plarmed holders of real estate, caused subscribers to a government loan to withdraw their subscriptions, driven thousands of laborers from employment, introduced retrenchment into every household, compelled the government to pay from twelve to twenty-five per cent for money to pay the interest on the public debt, closed manufactories, and thrown gloom over an entire section of country Every one asks to what extent disaster will

have progressed if the evil continues three months longer. In view of such a revulsion, hourly extending its influence to every branch of industry. the conservative, thinking portion of the community, headed by the press of all parties, is ginning to inquire, with the deepest anxiety, what measures can be taken to improve the ed condition of affairs Sensible citizens look with dismay upon the vista of gloom which the beginning of the crisis has opened upon us. Not only democratic, but republican journals. raise their voices in warning, and unite supplications with demands that firm, manly and unequivocal measures of conciliation shall be adopted, in order to prevent disaster and loss from becoming total shipwreck. The Albany Evening Journal, edited by Mr. Thurlow Weed, continues to be foremost in its antagonism to the obstinacy and miserable attachment to abolition interests which still beguile a persistent minority, and urges from day to day he adoption of a policy which may yot save the country. An active, mischief-making few, however, are bent upon increasing the dimculties between the North and the South, and, under their auspices, the danger is not small that dissolution of the Union may become inevitable, and the secession of the slaveholding States the commencement of an era of civil war. which would reduce us lower in the scale of national existence than Mexico or the small States of South America. They talk of coercion as though the shedding of human blood were of small importance, or the annibilation of thousands of millions of property and the fruits of eighty years of the industry and sagacity of millions of people of no secount. It is to

hoped, for the sake of bumanity and civilingtion, that the counsels of such incondiscles may be brought to naught.

Frensied antagonism to Northern aggression has reached such a point in some of the Southern States that we hear of a regularly constituted, powerful organization in the States of Maryland and Virginia, resolved to follow in the wake of South Carolina, and to prevent Mr. Lincoln from being inaugurated in the District of Columbia as President of the United States. Aggrieved as the Southern States believe themselves to be, such steps are not alto-

The man from the South who stigmatizes his Massachusetts adversary as a ruffian, ready to invade his soil, burn his barns and dwellings, poison his wells and water courses, or send armies and navies to shed the blood of his people and trample them into submission. is not to be too severely criticised if he imitates the "throw the tea overboard" policy which has stamped itself indelibly upon the page of the early history of our republic. The people of the South are in earnest, and they judge the North by their own feelings and the past declarations of those who are opposed to them.

How is so gloomy and discouraging a future

to be averted? Failures to the amount of millions have already occurred in this city alone, attributable exclusively to the disturbed condition of our inter-State relations. The people of the North are aghast; yet no remedy comes from the administration-none from Congress, none from the people. A ground swell of indignation is rising, which will destroy, in due time, the Garrisons, Greeleys, Wendell Phillipses, Sumners, Giddingses and others, who are responsible for the calamities that hang over us. But how is the result of their incendiarism to be averted? The reply to the question has echoed and re-echoed through the country from every conservative, Union, law abiding press in the land It is contained in the words forbearance, conciliation, and the exhaustion of every methed which patience and the requirements of the constitution would suggest, to remedy the wrongs by which the South has been inflicted. Above all things it is in the power of Mr. Lincoln, long as he has delayed to speak, to say he word which shall place him, far above the shackles and bonds of party, on such a height as Washington, Jefferson, Madison or Jackson would have rejoiced to occupy. By still raising his voice in time he may be the instrument of guiding the country back to its pristine condiion, and, by recommending to both South and North such amendments to the constitution as shall define and maintain forever the rights of each, he may carve out for himself a name which shall stand high in the history of this confederation. But, above all things, he should cultivate and cherish that reactionary feeling at the North which points towards the largest amount of toleration in future, by the different sections of the country, to the respective institutions of each other.

China and the East.

The details of the entry of the Allied army into Pekin, and of the flight of the Emperor and his thirteen wives, and the sack of his palace, read more like a pageant or fable conjured by Oriental imagination than a simple record of actual occurrences. In olden time the tale would have burst upon the wondering world with more dreamlike enchantment and marvellous effect than was ever produced by Pizarro's brilliant but bloody conquest of Peru, or the only less daring deeds and grand achievements of Cortes in Mexico. But the world is strangely altered now, and this great and unparalleled event in the Flowery Land has had its lustre dimmed by the simultaneous revolutions going forward in Italy and our own country.

In any other Eastern country, India especially, the flight of the Emperor and the surrender of his capital would have resulted in the immediate overthrow of his dynasty; but the latest intelligence from China, subsequent to the occupation of Pekin by the Allies, informs us that a peace had been concluded with the Emperor, who ad returned to his palace, or rather the wreck of it, for but little was left unbroken and unpillaged by the rude and eager hands of the victorious troops. Even the magnificent mirrors and other costly ornaments were wan destroyed by the Freuch in revenge for previous insults. The spoils appear to have been large; but as these became the private perquisite of the army, British and French taxpayers are not likely to rejoice much over their

The restoration of the Emperor and speedy peace seem to have taken Europe agreeably by surprise. It was an icipated that his flight would be the signal for the Tae-Ping chief to usurp supreme authority over all China; but although those anticipations have been unrealized, there is no doubt that the humiliation and loss of prestige inflicted pon the present Emperor will give a moral power to the insurgents, and contribute more to their ultimate and speedy success than any other event that has ever occurred. Whatever tends to weaken the existing dynasty recessarily tends to strengthen its rival; and hat the Tae-Ping rebels will eventually be successful in becoming the ruling power of the empire is inevitable.

For thirty centuries China remained a soaled book to the rest of the world. It was only ten years ago, during the British-Chinese war, that the ice of their exclusiveness was broken. The weakness of the dynasty was then exposed. and the spirit of rebellion, which had been long fermenting in the empire, was openly expressed, and took the definite form which it new wears. The Tae-Pings have already possession of both banks of the Great River and the city of Nankin, which is presided over by a so-called king of their own, and every year they are gaining in numbers and in power. In the beginning, according to Biblical and other tradition, the march of civilization from east to west, and gradually Western races of mankind were nearly destroyed by the Eastern tide; the Roman empire arose and checked it. Then again, when it was subverted, westward once more sped the course of empire. But now the nations of the West are steadily advancing to overwhelm the nations of the East. The ambition of Russia has been diverted from Europe Asia: and although the means she is employing very from those adopted by the British and French, they nevertheless are directed to the same results, and the interests of all the Western Fewers are identical. Russia, if we mistake not, looks with a favorable eye upon the progress of the Tae-Ping rebellion, the seeds of which were doubtless sown by the Christian missionaries in those parts; for they have ever proved themselves at once the

It cannot be doubted that the effect of the recent victory of the Allies at Pekin will gether to be wondered at. Revolution is be to convince more strongly than ever the en-

cause and instruments of revolution wherever

they have gone. The spurious Christianity

professed by these insurgents affords further

proof of the source whence their religion ema-

the winds above it and the influences aftern. I moral and material strength of the Western and under it, as well as by its own fixed laws. | 1 owers. This will promote the end of peace more exectually than anything else. Our own interests, altigugh we have been mere neutral spectators of the exciting events in China, are equally involved in the results of the stuggle between the Allies and the Orientals. Our relations with Japan are likely to become very intimate, and the lessons taught the Chinese will not be lest upon their neighbors of the Land of the Rising Sun. That the war is over must be a vast relief to those engaged in it, and especially to the British, who have had to pay the piper to the extent of a few millions more than in any former Chinese war.

> THE UNITED STATES CREDIT BREAKING DOWN. -Mr. Cobb left the federal Treasury in a terrible condition about a month ago. No provision had been made for the payment of the January interest on the public debt, and Congress immediately authorized the issue of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes. A very short time ago the bankers would have taken this loan very gladly; but up to Thursday afternoon less than one-tenth part of the sum required was offered. The Sub-Treasurer of the United States finally succeeded in inducing some of the bankers to make up the sum of a million and a half at twelve per cent per annum. The spectacle of a great Power like the United States "shinning" for money in Wall street, after the manner of a small trader shivering upon the verge of bankruptcy, is certainly a most humiliating one, and it affords the strongest proof of the sad condition to which the country has been reduced by the petty politicians of the day, who, in their mad struggle for the federal spolls, have paralyzed the government, brought us to the brink of civil war, and ruined the national credit at home and abroad. The action of the bankers upon the matter

of the federal loan is in strong contrast to their reception of the recent calls of the city and State for pecuniary supplies. Both the city and State loans were eagerly sought for at a premium upon the city rates, six per cent, and the State, seven per cent. The State and city property is pledged for the payment of the public debt; but the federal government, ii the doctrine of secession is to be countenanced for a moment, is unable to offer any such security. The seceding States would refuse to acknowledge any pledge of the public lands, and the government creditors are therefore asked to take the risk of the repudiation of the bonds before they have time to mature. Individual States would fare no better. The rich State of Chio had an agent in Wall street begging for money a short time ago, and he was compelled to go home with empty pockets. South Carolina, the State which has lately gone into the expensive luxury of independent sovereignty, could not borrow a dollar to-day at any rate of interest, and the credit of a Southern confederacy would not be much, if any, better than that of the Palmette State. These warnings should not be neglected. In all governments, despotic or liberal, the bankers and custodians of the private funds are the most sensitive indicators of the real state of public and private affairs. When they desert the government, or place it upon the level of ordinary borrowers, it is time for people to think seriously of the state of public affairs. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that this government is to be pulled down by a few miserable party politicians, and hope for a grand reunion of all the conservative elements to save the Union and restore peace and harmony to the land. The responsibility rests with the republicans and the President elect. The question is, what will they do with it?

THE PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER BOHEMIANS OF NEW YORK CITY AND THEIR FABRICATIONS .-The most despicable of all the literar mians of this city are among the New York correspondents of our provincial newspapers. Disqualified by laziness, dissipation and reckless habits of all sorts from any employment requiring a decent regard for truth or sobriety, they find the business of writing New York letters for distant journals their most congenial vocation.

The Mobile Register has a Bohemian of this type as its New York correspondent. One of the atest of his peculiar productions, in the way of exclusive New York intelligence, has just received a liberal republication by several of our republican cotemporaries of this city, and a quasi endorsement from them which demands a passing notice. The letter in question informs the astonished reader that the Collector of this port and his federal assistants are engaged in a conspiracy which contemplates the repudiation of the incoming administration and the retention, not only of their offices by the parties concerned, but also "of the revenues accruing here until the Legislature of New York or the city authorities attach the same.'

In justification of this conspiracy, it is said that "if a single State goes out of the Union Mr. Schell regards it as broken up," and that he is thus released from all responsibility to the incoming President. We are further informed by the immaculate Bohemian in ques-tion that "Mr. John J. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, takes the same view;" that "be has several millions at his disposal;" that "a large portion is in bars of gold, valued at a thousa dollars each," and that "these are being painted white, so as not to attract attention in case of being removed from the Sub-Treasury vaults, in case of a riot or of Lincoln claiming to be the I'resident." To cap the climax, it appears that "Mr. Buchanan approves of all the proceedings" in the premises, and that "his nephew and late private secretary, Henry, attends all the federal caucuses at the residences of the Collector, Sub-Treasurer and other officials who are in the conspiracy."

We shall next probably hear from the same veracious authority that all these gold bars, painted white, have been packed off to Wheatland, and buried in the cellars that Kerrigan's imperial guard of thousand men are now in receipt of pay at the rate of ten dollars each per mouth from the federal treasury; and that to cover over these operations Collector Schell is laving in a vast amount of gunpowder, so as to blow up the Custom House on the day of Lincoln's nauguration. But seriously, our republican cotemporaries of this city, before giving credence to such miserable stuff, should called upon Collector Schell or Mr. Cisco in regard to the matter. This act of course would not have been very inconvenient to editor of the Evening Post, and his nerves, no deubt, would have been happily quieted in going over to the Custom House, by as hearty a laugh with the Collector as the Collector has